

1874

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If there is any opposition to the amendment, money will probably be the issue. Some members of Congress may object to the Maryland location, but more are apt to be stingy about an expenditure that not everyone considers vital.

Oxon Hill Manor can be bought with varying amounts of acreage. The minimum recommended in the National Park Service's report is a 55-acre parcel that contains a 49-room mansion, formal boxwood gardens, a swimming pool, stables, a five-car garage, a greenhouse and a six-room manager's cottage.

The asking price for that portion is a negotiable \$1 million.

The Park Service, however, is hoping that Congress will consider purchasing an additional 92.73 acres next door as a "buffer" that could also be available for "limited recreational use" and "public access to the waterfront."

The history of Oxon Hill Manor dates to 1685, when a member of Maryland's prominent Addison family acquired the land from Lord Baltimore.

The first Oxon Hill Manor house, built in 1710, survived until it was destroyed by fire in 1895.

It was in this early house that John Hanson, a visitor, died in 1733. Many written records indicate that he was buried there, either in the family cemetery or in the remains of what appears to be a mausoleum.

Hanson has a cult of followers among history buffs who feel he has been overlooked among our founding fathers and would like to see the present-day Oxon Hill Manor become a memorial to him.

The brick house that stands there today was built for Sumner Welles in 1929 by Washington architect Jules H. de Sibour, who also designed the Chevy Chase Country Club.

The style is an 18th-century English country house, with elegant rooms grandly scaled for formal entertaining.

A 26-by-31-foot entrance hall is floored with black-and-white marble. A 26-by-15-foot drawing room and a paneled Charles Dickens library open into each other and out onto verandas with a view of the Potomac.

The dining room will seat 24 at one long table, and perhaps three times that many at smaller tables.

The antique Regency wallpaper has a history which researchers may or may not be able to confirm. Supposedly, an emperor of China gave the eight large panels to Queen Victoria as a gift.

The main part of the house has six large "bed chambers," each with its own bathroom and fireplace.

The service wing is three stories high, 79 feet long and contains a wine cellar, incinerator, sewing rooms, linen closets, silver safe, a flower room, eight rooms for female servants and four rooms for male servants.

The place is not air conditioned, but the steel-beam, slate-roof construction is "first-class" and the condition is "sound."

"Refurbishing," according to the Park Service, "would involve more cleaning and painting than repairs."

Even the swimming pool (25-by-75 feet) is in good condition, but it needs a filtering system.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,800 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

WALTER AND MARVIN MIRISCH

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the enormous influence the communications media has on the minds of the public. Audiences respond readily to what they read in the press or to what they see on film. Thus, it behooves those members of the various media to weigh carefully their responsibilities to the people when they prepare material that will eventually reach the eyes and ears of the public.

I can think of no better example of people in the communications field who have proved their responsibility to their audience than Walter and Marvin Mirisch, whose motion picture production company, Mirisch Productions, Inc., has, since its inception, taken great pains to produce only films that are suitable material for vast general audiences.

I am reminded of Walter and Marvin Mirisch at this time because, with the release of their motion picture version of the great musical hit, "Fiddler on the Roof," they have entered the 15th anniversary of the beginning of their company. True to the tradition of the Mirisches, "Fiddler on the Roof" opened with many charity premiers across the country, raising much-needed money for hospitals and other worthy organizations. For instance, the film was presented in Los Angeles by the Womens Guild of Cedars-Sinai, which has raised almost half a million dollars through premieres of three Mirisch-produced motion pictures.

In the 15-year span of Mirisch films, which began with the highly entertaining comedy, "Some Like It Hot," Mirisch pictures have won 23 Academy Awards, including the "Best Picture" award for such fine films as "The Apartment," "West Side Story," and "In the Heat of the Night," the latter personally produced by Walter Mirisch.

Only this year, the Mirisch brothers' fine record was cited by the ABC-Interstate Theatre Chain, which presented them with its prestigious 1971 Gold Star Award for "their outstanding contributions to the motion picture art." The chain's president, William E. Mitchell, stressed the company "has been responsible for consistent quality film making which has brought outstanding returns for theater men throughout the world and added prestige and distinction to the entire motion picture industry."

Typical of the philanthropic nature of the Mirisches through the years, the brothers themselves are celebrating their 15th anniversary by establishing a fellowship at the University of California

at Los Angeles. An annual award will be made to provide sufficient funds for a UCLA graduate student to make his thesis film and, under separate arrangements, the Mirisches will see that the film is distributed, to enable the student to make a firm entry into the motion picture business.

I am proud to have the Mirisches as a part of one of California's great industries—the motion picture industry. And I am proud that they represent our State and our country so well. They and their pictures have, in many ways, become ambassadors of entertainment to audiences, not only in this country, but in many countries abroad.

I congratulate the Mirisch brothers on their 15th anniversary and wish them continued success in the future.

THE DANGER OF COMMUNISM

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the danger of communism has not disappeared. While we can witness new relations between China and the United States, the danger of Soviet communism and communism in Europe has rather increased. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has developed a hard and purposeful policy which tends to divide European countries, to push the United States out of Western Europe, to reach the recognition of the Communist domination over central and Eastern Europe, and to bring about a neutral and socialistic status to the countries of Western Europe. This can be called the Soviet western policy. At the same time we can see the eastern policy, or the Ostpolitik of the present Socialist-Liberal Government of Western Germany.

Being friends of the German people and of the Federal Republic of Germany since the days of the great Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who was a sincere friend of the United States, it seems to me that in the Ostpolitik which the present German Government has carried out on its own, out of its own initiative, the Germans have made a bad deal with the Communist states, especially with the Soviet Union and Poland. This could also be a bad deal for the German people. If we enumerate the long list of the Soviet wishes which the West Germans have fulfilled in their treaties with Moscow and Warsaw—including the debasing obligation that they would help to bring their unfree Communist half as a second German State into the United Nations and to an international recognition, which seems to be a kind of humiliation which no other nation would voluntarily take upon itself—we are painfully surprised when we look for the Soviet counterconcessions and find none.

Whether we meant to criticize the German Ostpolitik or whether we desire to remain neutral and aloof, is not important. It is important that we realize the situation and that we find out how to

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from

LEO D. HOCHSTETTER

To: Mr. Richard Helms
Director of Central Intelligence